ering in the back country, but it is being deviated by the planters and to-day a representative of the government arrived and will assist the distitute at once.

The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Rail-road has been busy all day with pile drivers replacing washouts and bridges. The road will probably have trains running into Lulu and Clarksdale on Tuesday. It is now believed the water will disappear by May 1, and if this proves true a fair crop can be made. The overflow will leave a sediment or deposit which greatly enriches the soil and the planters may yet be able to balance their big account with the father of waters. The river is falling at Memphis to-night, At Vicksburg and all points south a steady rise

Major Dabney, chief engineer of Yazoo evee board, has arrived from the scene of the Flower lake break, and had a consultation with Captain Fitch and the members of the levee board who are in the city. Major Dabney said that on Thursday he ad measured the crevasse by engineering instruments and found that it was 1.875 feet wide. Since then he thinks that the width has increased to no less than 1.950 feet. The upper end of the levee, the one that has doing most of the cutting, has been tied, but Major Dabney says that he is not certain that it will hold at that point. He was asked for an estimate of the volume of water that is passing through the crevasse into the delta, and after making ome rough calculations he placed the unt at 180,000,000 cubic feet per hour.

"What will be the chance for closing the opening before the time for the June rise?" "It will be absolutely impossible for a levee of full size and height to be built around the opening before that time. With the circular line that we will have to follow around them it will take some 360,000 yards of dirt to make a standard levee there, and could not be finished in time for the June rise, but in the event that the present flood probably make a small levee along the line to be followed later by a larger one that will be sufficient to keep out a moderate snows in the Rocky mountains." With the river falling all along the front in this district, Major Dabney does not ex-

pect any further trouble. Colonel Sanger, one of the army officers sent here by Secretary of War Alger to investigate the extent of suffering caused by the great flood, has chartered the steamer a trip up the St. Francis river. The boot was furnished with government supplies a large quantity of feed for the live stock ng the St. Francis and this was also placed on board the Harbin.

here on the steamer Rowena Lee to investiconditions in his district, which extends from Memphis to Cairo. Lieut. Rowan went to Greenville to investigate up to Helena. The officers who will have the distribution of the supplies will arrive in a

Northwestern May Lose a Bridge. OMAHA, Neb., April 11.-The Northwestern road is now engaged in a conflict with the current of the Missouri. Where the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley branch of the system crosses the river at course of the stream. Since the floods came this spring the river has shown a deided tendency to change its course at this oint and make a cut. If it should the ridge will be left over a lake three miles from the channel of the stream. To-day he current washed away a strip of land forty feet wide at the threatened point, carrying down some of the Elkhorn tracks and ome cars. The Elkhorn people have a force of men at work making every effort to save the bridge. A special from Pierre, S. D., says the Missouri has risen two feet

River Falling at Helena.

HELENA, Ark., April 11.-The river has declined three and a half tenths. weather continues favorable and no other break is now possible. The threatened destruction of the magnificent Long lake large planters is that the gaps in the levee not be closed in time to avert the drowning out of crops by the June rise. Williamson crevasse is now more than 1.200 feet wide and the Hubbard and Westover breaks more than a thousand each. he duration of the flood is uncertain. If should go down quickly there would be ime enough to make these repairs in the evee, get fences up, rebuild cabins and make other repairs necessary before crops

Relief Steamer Sunk. GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 11 .- The government steamer Ogemaw, which started down the river last night on a re lief expedition, lies right side up, sunk in about twelve feet of water, about seventeen miles below here. The Grand Forks members of the relief party returned late to-day with the story of the disaster. The boat last night was unable to get more han eight miles down the river when her side was ripped open by the rapidly moving ice. She was run into shallow water, where she quickly grounded. The crew, with Colonel Jones, remained to look after the craft. The Grank Forks people, by rowing some miles in an open boat, wading several others and using a handcar for the

rest of the distance, finally arrived in

Grand Forks. No Alarm at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, April 11 .- The river gauge fluctuates between 18 and 18.2 feet. a foot higher than given by any official data compiled. The river is certainly booming, and in spots the water washes over the "aprons" of the levees, making extensive deposits of mud. The authorities, | ment of Tarn, the roof collapsed. Seven wever, deny any additional apprehenions, and are resourceful in combating any oads made by the river, rapidly applying temporary barriers of sacks filled with earth. In the adjoining parishes the levees suffer most from wavewashes. The present dry weather is a godsend, and the rainsoaked levees are drying quickly, facilitating improvements. In spite of the rising

Rising at Dubuque. DUBUQUE, Ia., April 11.-The Mississippi is still rising, and is now 18.8 feet. The islands in front of the city are submerged. Ott's lumber mill has been obliged to shut

river, the situation can be described as sat-

he Diamond Joe warehouse. Editorial Brethren at Outs.

Noblesville Ledger.

that childish and is not accountable for | intendent. what he says and does. Hartford City Times. "For city advertising in the News the News charged the city \$1.71. For the same actiertising in the Times, Tracy charged

over \$3. Yet the people complain that taxes are high."-News. Yes, you dirty sneak, how did you do it? What contemptible method did you resort The News waited four weeks, and after the Times bill was presented and read out loud, then Coxey's hired hand-his unhis pocket and marked in the amount-anything so that it was lower than the amount of the Times bill. What was the motive' Why did Coxey wait four weeks to present bill? Why didn't his hired hand present the bill before Council came to the bills? Any one can see the point, There was a devilish purpose behind the whole matter, conceived in a narrow mind and perpetrated by the meanest white man on earth. But it had no weight. Every member of the Council saw the point and ridi-culed such contemptible methods. The legal advertising as published in the Times and News measured exactly the same. We charged legal rate and the News charged anything-just so it was less than the Times bill. If our contemptible competitor thinks he can win by such underhanded methods as that he will find later on that he is very

much off his base. Municipal League Powwow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.-Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National nicipal League, has prepared the pro-Louisville on May 5, 6 and 7. The purpose of the conference will be to show the actual municipal conditions of a number of Amerig cities, what has been accomplished and discuss some of the more important ses of the problem of city government d its administration in this country.

\$100,000 Awaits Him.

TROY, N. Y., April 11 .- A. J. Dwyer, of few Orleans, is in the city searching for ohn C. King, of Duquesne, Pa., who has

NEWS FROM BRAZZAVILLE AND THE FRENCH AFRICAN KILLINGS.

Authentic News from Merchand Expedition-German Feeling Over Kaiser's Eccentricities.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. BRAZZAVILLE, Africa, Jan. 31.-I have been waiting many days for some authentic news about Merchand's expedition. The leaders were at Brazzaville when I arrived on the coast, but the road between Manvanga and Brazzaville, a distance of about seventy-five miles, was closed on account of petty wars among the natives, and Merchand's men could not get their 3,000 loads up to Brazzaville to proceed on their journey up the Mobangi river towards the equator. As a last resort, Merchand burned every village on the Manyanga road, killing a few hundred natives and taking all their live stock for food.

In coming up from the coast we learned that forty natives had stopped two white men and their carriers at the crossing of the Quello river. We were in no mood to be stopped, as our tood supply was nearly that will cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. It exhausted, we having been delayed on the road by severe rainstorms, which had overin the river goes down in time we will flowed the rivers and creeks, so, when the natives stopped us, we loaded our rifles before them, advanced threateningly and told | mutual respect and kindness that become rige in the river from the melting of the them that the first one who interfered would be shot. We passed through the blockade with carriers and supplies without

any difficulty. Arriving at Brazzaville, we found Merchand making preparations to go to the relief of the men at the Quello river cross-J. N. Harbin and to-day left Memphis on ing. This was the pretext of declaring war against the natives. The details of the batwhich will be distributed wherever they are needed. The relief committee purchased who returned here. The first real skirmish who returned here. The first real skirmish was with a chief named Mobyalla who, or of the Reformatory relating to their consome of his tribe, killed a French soldier a duct, and whenever an inmate willfully fails Lieutenant Whitney, in company with W. year ago. Merchand's men marched on the to carry out the orders of an instructor or village. Mobyalia showed fight, but his of a guardd, or uses threatenting, defiant flint-locks were not equal to modern rifles. or impudent language, or otherwise comand brought to Brazzaville. The natives say over one hundred men were killed in this village, but Merchand's soldiers assert that the number was not more than twenty-five or fifty. After the battle the village was burned. Continuing their march, the villages along the Manyanga road were surrounded at night and as daylight appeared, the natives were awakened by a blast of a trumpet and, as they came out of their huts, were shot down on all sides. Village after village was destroyed in this manner, no quarter being given.

The natives used clay balls in their old muskets, having burned them dry to about the consistency of brick. In shooting they do not put the gun to the shoulder or look along the sight, pointing at the object as one would with a stick and then firing. Several of Merchand's men were struck by these clay balls, but were not wounded se-

The expedition consists of fourteen white officers and 163 black soldiers from the Western Soudan, called Senegalese, but are by right Soudanese. They arrived at Loango on the coast July 24, 1896. Merchand and some of the white officers came direct in twenty-four hours, and more water is to Brazzaville, but the main body did not succeed in getting here until Jan. 12. Preparations are now being made to continue the march up the Mobangi river. Captain Dhanis has charge of a force which marching to the Equatorial lakes and the source of the Nile on Henry M. Stanley's old trail, up the Aruwimi river. Captain Dhanis is the man who had charge of the expedition of the Congo State that cleared the Arabs out in the upper Congo. away by the current pouring through the who killed Seffo, Tippo Tib's son, and captured Rashid, Tippo Tib's nephew and Governor of Stanley Falls. Another expedition, under the leadership of M. Gentile, which started out from here some time ago, is blockaded on one of the small rivers which empties into the Monagi, where it turns south toward the Congo. The latest word from him is that his expedition is short of provisions and his position critical. The object of the Merchand expedition is to march to the head waters of the Mobangi, cross over to the headwaters of the Nile and attack the Dervishes or Arabs, while Captain Dhanis will attack them from another point. The expeditions, while endeavoring to conquer the Arabs, will also look after the French and Belgian interests in this section and checkmate the English in attempts to occupy the territory. If the plan is successful it will connect

the French Congo with Lake Tchad. The Grand Duke's Successor.

CANNES, April 11. - Duke Johann Al brecht Schwerin, the brother of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has assumed the regency of the grand duchy. It is now known that the death of the late grand duke was due to aneurism of the heart. The grand ducal regent was born at Schwerin Dec. 8, 1857, and was married at Weimar on Nov. 6, 1886, to Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Weimar-Elsenach.

Talk of War with England. LONDON, April 11 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says the Hetdageblad, the Dutch newspaper, declares that leading officials of the Transvaal speak openly of war with England as in-This brings the record up to one-tenth of | evitable, and aver that it will be carried right up to Table bay.

> Cable Notes. While mass was being said Sunday in a French church near Castres, in the departwomen and one man were killed and thirty persons were seriously injured.

Funeral services over the late Dr. Von Stephan, imperial postmaster general, were held at Berlin yesterday, Emperor William attending with the Empress. Among those present was Mr. Uhl, representing the United States.

THE CONVICT TRAINS.

(Concluded from First Page.) twenty-four hours thereafter, if possible, and shall immediately make a written re port of the result of his examination to the general superintendent as to the cause of down, and there is over a foot of water in | death. He shall also call the coroner of the county whenever he may deem proper

to do so. "The physician may be assigned an assistant, to be designated as principal nurse. and such number of assistant nurses as The frosty old editor of our much es- | may be necessary to properly care for the teemed contemporary, the Democrat, in his | sick. Such principal nurse shall be selected paper of April 9, raves and snorts like a | by the general superintendent, with the apmaddened buil because he failed to get the | proval of the physician, and shall carry out city printing last week. He charges the in full the physician's orders in the care Ledger with highway robbery and all that of the sick, or report to him the reason kind of thing, but we do not take any of- | for not having done so; and the physician tense at that, because the old man is some- may report the facts to the general super-

"He shall keep such books and in sucl forms as may be ordered by the board of managers. All such books shall be at all times subject to examination by the general superintendent. He shall report in writing to the board of managers, at its monthly meeting, the patients received into the hospital or treated in the cells or elsewhere during the preceding month, stating their respective ages, disease, previous occupa tion in prison, the time they have remained in the hospital or cells, the date of commencement and termination of treatment derstudy in blackmailing-took a bill out of and the number of days during which such patients, in consequence of sickness, have been relieved from labor; also the deaths and the cause thereof, transfers to insanc asylums, and such other facts, with recommendations, as he desires to submit. 'At the close of each fiscal year the physician shall make a report to the board of managers as to the sanitary condition of the Reformatory for the past year, in which he shall present, in summarized form, all information included in his daily and monthly reports. The physician will be reponsible for all instruments and supplies

in his department." The general rules to subordinates in th prison indicate that prison reform methods are to be rigidly enforced. Among them are the following:

FOR THE SUBORDINATES. 1. The subordinate officers, guards, keepers, instructors and employes are the assistants of the officers in enforcing the police and discipline of the Reformatory, and carrying into effect the laws for the government thereof and securing the reformation of its inmates; hence, character, ability, earnestness, industry and efficiency in the work are essential requisites to each individual member of the force; and that liver to an inmate anything not authorized person who secures the best conduct from ber of reports deserves special commendation. He will, therefore, bear constantly in mind the nature of the institution into the service of which he has entered, the pecultarity of the duty he is to perform and | must be observed, and if reply is made to sappeared and is supposed to have come | the moral obligation he assumes, with ref- | impudent or insulting language on the part

must not only require that the rules of the Reformatory be observed by the inmates placed under him, but will so conduct himself, when in or out of the institution, that the respect of the public as well as of the inmates for himself will be secured. It shall be his duty to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the law govern-ing the Reformatory, and with the rules of the institution as affecting his duties, and with the orders on the bulletin board; and he must obey them readily and require strict obedience to them by all who may

come under his authority. 2. The standard time at the Reformatory will be its office clock. The general superintendent will, from time to time designate, by general order, the hours at which the several members of the force will report for duty and be relieved from duty. Subordinate officers and armed guards, designated for day duty, shall be at their respective posts each morning at the hour designated for unlocking the inmates, and will remain on duty until the inmates have been locked in the cells at night, and the count has been verified, and the night force has reported for duty. The night force, consisting of a captain and such number of guards as the general superintendent may direct, shall report for duty at the hour designated for locking the prisoners at night, and remain until relieved by the day force on the following morning. Instructors who have charge of industries, and those who give instruction in the schools, must be at their respective places of employment at the hours respectively fixed for inmates to commence working or to receive instruction; and they will remain on duty until the inmates have returned to the prison, and the count has been verified. 3. The subordinate officers and guards shall supply themselves with, and wear while on duty, such uniforms as shall be prescribed by the board of managers, unless excused because of the nature of their employment

While within the Reformatory the subordinate officers, guards, instructors and employes shall treat each other with that gentlemen and friends. The shall not hold conversation while on duty, except such as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties; nor shall they be engaged in reading or writing other than as required in their duties.

The subordinate officers, guards, keepers, instructors and employes shall not, under any circumstances, allow inmates to speak to them upon any subject not immediately connected with their duty or employment, wants or matters relating to the Reformatory's business.

6. Officers and others having inmates in charge shall instruct them in the rules mits an offensive act, or is careless or indifferent at his work, or otherwise violates the rules governing inmates, he shall be immediately reported to the officer in charge, or to the assistant superintendent.

8. Except as the rules provide, they shall not permit inmates to communicate with each other, either orally or by signs or 10. In their intercourse with inmates, the officers, guards and instructors shall maintain gentlemanly conduct, at all times, and especialy when under provocation, recollecting that an inmate, however disposed to be violent or abusive, is entirely in their

NOT TO STRIKE CONVICTS. 11. They shall not strike or otherwise punish an inmate, except in self-defense or in defense of others, or to quell an insurrection or to retain his safe custody; nor shall they use profane or abusive language in their presence. In all their infellow-men; that they are for the purpose of being reformed, and that they are entirely within their power. This ways with the endeavor to gain their confidence and respect, by the exercise of good practical sense and judgment, without which essentials no officer can become useful in the Reformatory. 12. If an inmate desires to make complaint to, or have an audience with, the general superintendent the officer to whom

a request is made shall receive the application and report it in writing to the general superintendent, keeping a copy of such report on the corresponding stub of the blank book furnished for that purpose. 13. If an inmate makes complaint to an officer of any order given him or of any action toward him the officer shall inform the assistant superintendent at the earliest convenient moment, and that officer will act in the matter as he may think justice may require, but the inmate, in the meantime, must obey the order given him. 14. Whenever, in the morning, prior to going to work, an inmate reports himself as

being ill and desires to see the physician his name and register number shall be put on the sick-book list, and the inmate and book shall he sent to the physician at the regular morning sick call. If an inmate becomes ill or is injured during the day the fact shall at once be reported to the assistant superintendent. Officers shall keep constant watch

over inmates at work, and see that they are industriously engaged at it, and shall not allow inmates to leave their work without permission nor to speak to or gaze at visitors or others. Tasks shall be assigned by the general superintendent only. 19. When an inmate is sent from one part of the Reformatory to another, the officer sending him shall give him a pass, stating the place from which, and the place to which, or person to whom he is sent. If he is absent an unnecessarily long time, his absence must be immediately reported. On his return the pass must be returned to

20. An officer shall not take the unsupported statement of an inmate against another, on which to make a report against the inmate complained of, but shall report the facts, if they are important, to the general superintendent, or to his assistant. 22. The officers or guards who act as turnkeys and gatekeepers shall not permit any person who is not connected with the institution as a regular employe, or designated by law as an official visitor, to enter the reformatory, except in company with the Governor of the State, or an officer of the institution, unless such person is provided with a pass from the office; nor shall they allow an inmate to pass outside of the walls unless he is accompanied by an officer, or has written authority to do so.

DUTIES OF ARMED GUARDS. 25. Armed guards must keep their arms and accoutrements clean and in perfect order for use, and while on duty will keep their arms loaded and constantly in hand, ready for use, and they will not leave their posts from the hour of mounting until relieved in the evening by signal or by a special order. Their midday meals will be served to them in the towers. They are required to be constantly on the alert, and are not to remain inside of a tower more than one-half of the time, unless forced to do so by the weather, and while inside they must keep a sharp lookout through its windows. When inmates are working outside the walls the guard on the nearest tower will give them as close attention as possible, and keep in position to see and communicate to the assistant superintendent, or other officer within the walls, any signal he may receive from the officer in charge outside. The assistant superintendent will arrange a code of signals to be used in case of need. between outside officers and wall guards. Armed guards hold the key to the safety of the officers and the security of the inmates; therefore, it is essential that their attention shall be concentrated upon their duties. They will carefully obey instructions as to making prompt reports to the central office by means of the electric signal or otherwise, and will be held to strict accountability for prompt and faithful performance of duty. 27. Employes must not take newspapers, books or other reading matter into the in-

stitution nor leave citizen's clothing in the yard or buildings. Tobacco shall not be used in or about the Reformatory by officers, guards or employes save only when they are in their respective sleeping rooms and when its use will not annoy fellow-roommates; nor shall inmates use it or have it in their possession at any time. Intemperance or frequenting saloons will not be tolerated, nor shall intoxicating liquors be kept at the institution by any one unless specially authorized by the general superintendent or the physician of the institution.

33. No officer, guard, instructor or employe shall have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any business wherein the Reformatory is a party in interest; nor shall he receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gratuity or present from person or corporation tendering for or furnishing supplies to or doing business for or with the Reformatory; nor shall he sell anything to or buy anything from inmates, nor give to or receive from them, or from any person in their interest, any gift or present; nor shall he convey to them nor from them any message, either written or verbal, for outside parties, nor deby the rules or custom of the institution without the consent of the general superintendent or his assistant or the clerk of the institution. (Violation of the above rule means dismissal.)

35. Entire nonintercourse with inmates save only as authorized by these rules, to Troy. A brother of King died recently and left a fortune of about \$100,000, to which the Reformatory is not alone a prison for persons who have been convicted of crime, Profane, indecent, abusive, insulting or irripersons who have been convicted of crime, | Profane, indecent, abusive, insulting or irri-

provement is noted. There is still some sufbe reported. 38. The outer doors of the Reformatory

will be locked at 11 o'clock p. m., and persons returning after that hour will be reported to the assistant superintendent by the officer who admits them. 42. Any person who desires to leave the service of the institution must give thirty days' notice to the general superintendent of his intention to do so. While the general superintendent will give the same length of notice when he deems it consistent with the interest of the institution to do so, yet he may dismiss any subordinate officer, guard or employe at any time, without prior notice

USED THREE PITCHERS.

Terre Haute Won on a Batting Streak in Two Innings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 11.-Fort Wayne used three pitchers and two catchers in to-day's game with Terre Haute's new Central League club. Score: Fort Wayne..0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-2 5 Batteries-Terre Haute, Rodman, Hughes and Wood. Fort Wayne, O'Connell, Min-

nehan, Wayne, and Donovan and Camp-No Game at Cincinnati. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, April 11 .- Rain made it impossible for the game to-day between In-

dianapolis and the Reds. Coursing Club Races. DAVENPORT, Ia., April 11.-The races of the third of the Tricity Coursing Club's tournament resulted in the honors of the thirty-two-dog run being won by Quick Stitch and Melitta, owned by H. C. Lowe, of Lawrence, Kan. In the sapling race, with sixteen entries, Pack Russell and Wilson, of Cable, Ill., furnished three of the four money winners. In the dog race Quick Stitch won from Master Dennis, King of the Hills from Beauty, Sylvia from Lady Fanconer, Melitta from Minneapolis, Quick Stitch from King of the Hills, Melitta from Sylvia. The finals are off, as the winners belong to the same owner. In the saplings Lady Emma won from Hickory Jim, Victor Queen from Sweet Alice, Lady Hirsch

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Hirsch from Rapparee.

(Concluded from First Page.) and Kastoria on the headwaters of the Vistritza or Inji-Karasu, that discharges into the Gulf of Salonica not far from the mouth of the Vardar.

It is to be noted here that the River Vistritza, just mentioned, was proposed by Prussia and Russia prevailed, and the of Volo, nearly due west to Menidhi, on the Gulf of Arta, giving, so to speak, the meat back to Turkey and leaving Greece with the bare bone of her devastated hamlets and ravished hillsides to begin her national existence. The great difficulty of Greece always has been that she has not a suf ficient area of grain-producing land as a basis for the national sustenance. It is in the region between the Greek frontier and the Vistritza that the Turkish army of observation is now concentrated, with its headquarters at Elassona and its left flank resting on the slopes of Olympus, the abode of the ancient gods of Greece, with the Naselitch watching the Greeks at Trikkala, The whole country between the Greek frontier and the Salonica-Monastir Railway line is broken by a series of mountain ranges, some of considerable height. The roads, as are those all over Macegonia, and, indeed, all over the Turkish empire, are unworthy of the name. North of the railway line the Bulgarian element begins to dominate in the population, and in the region north of a line drawn east from Monastir by Dolran to Nevrekop, on the Karasu, the population is wholly Bulgarian. The road running north from Monastir passes over a fine plain of Perlipe or Prilpe, a Bulgarian town of considerable size From Perlipe there is a road through a defile opening on a fairly open country to Gradsko, on the Salonica-Uskub Railway, and another across the hill to Kuprilli, or Valessa, several stations north of Gradsko, with a mixed population

Arriving at Uskub, on the Vordar, the country opens out into a plain and unduating country that stretches away to the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers. With the military instinct that still survives, the Furks have constructed redoubts and batteries around Uskub, and have converted it into another Plevna. The population here begins to change character, and the Bulgarian and Serb meet. The railway going north from Uskub passes through a tunnel under a range of hills on the other side of which the Servian and Slavo-Albanian population begins. These hills form the northern limit of Macedonia. To the north the territory is known in the Turkish Administration as the Vilayet of Kossovo, or the 'Blackbirds," the fatal field on which the Sérvian army under the Czar Lazar was defeated in 1389, and the old Servian Empire, founded by Duchan, fell under the furk. The town of Mitrovitza, which is the terminus of the railway from Salonica, is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Sitinitza with the Ibar, one of the main tributaries of the Servian Morava that discharges into the Danube below Semendria. On the north side of the town are the gorges through which pass the road leading to Novi-Bizar, close to the Servian frontier. In order to prevent the possibility of Servia and Montenegro coming together at any moment on this territory, the Austrian government obtained the right at the Berin Congress to maintain conjointly with the Turks equal garrisons at certain strategic points on the roads passing across Novi-Bazar from Servia to Montenegro. These points are Plevje, Priepolje and Bielopolje, and a glance at the map will show how effectually the purpose of blocking the roads is accomplished by their occupation. thorns in the side of the Sultan, but the only remedy he might have applied that could have removed them he failed to use,

and the Austrian occupation has now every appearance of being permanent. The Buigarians have considerable forces concentrated south of Sofia at Dubnitza, Samakov and Tatar Bazardjik. From the first named. Dubnitza, a road leads west to Kostendil, on the road to Uskub; another leads due south to Djuma, on the Turkish side of the frontier, down the valley of the Struma as far as Nevrekon, and from there across the mountains by Lissa and Drama to Kavala on the Aegean, opposite the Island of Thasos, an appanage of the Khedive of Egypt. A movement from Dubnitza by this road, besides being assisted by revolutionary bands, could be supported by a regular movement by the roads leading across the Despoto mountains into the valley of the Struma, from Samakov and Tatar Bazardiik. A Servian movement would from several points. One certainly from Vranya on the railway line to Uskub; another from Leskovatz to Pristina in the Vilayet of Kossovo, and others from Ujitz or Uchitza and Valjevo, in aid of combined action with Montenegro in Novi-Bazar and Kossovo. There certainly should be no dif-ficulty, so far as the Balkan States and Greece are concerned, in their all coming to an equitable understanding for the partition of Macedonia. Whoever possessed Salonica would be bound to make it a free port of entry and shipment for all the other states interested in the railways terminating there and the inhabitants would gain at once by passing under their national Their political and military necessities would in a short time compel the three states to enter into some kind of federal compact for mutual defense and trade requirements. Under the surveillance and with the good will of Europe, a powerful and prosperous confederation would eventually be formed that would in time develop into a nation, with traditions and a mission. of its own. In view, however, of passing events, this can only be regarded as a dream or a pious wish. The practical politics of ambition wielding the weapons of force are seemingly preparing to solve all questions without regard to considerations of humanity or right.

Advice to Bryan.

Washington Special. All Washington is laughing over the story of the meeting between William Jennings Bryan and Senator Mason yesterday. Mr. Bryan had heard that when Senator Mason was sick a few weeks ago and his physician forbade him reading anything but the lightest literature he (Mason) had said he would have to get hold of one of Bryan's books, as being the lightest thing in print. The remark rankled in his bosom, and as they shook hands Mr. Bryan upbraided the senator in a half-joking manner for saying what he had about the book. They chatted

"Well, Billy, we will get you yet; we have had our Bull Run and we will also have our Appomattox.' "Hold on, there, Bryan," responded Senator Mason, "better not use that phrase too much. We will recall that the man who got licked at Bull Run was not around to participate at Appomattox. He was effaced long before that little affair under

Bryan had not time for further repartee At 10 o'clock last night a shed belionging to E. W. Black, at 90 Woodland avenue, was damaged to the extent of \$30 by a fire of incendiary origin.

CRIES OF VICTIMS OF THE ROTTEN GLOBE SAVINGS BANK.

Lively Meeting of Eight Hundred Scorched Depositors in the Defunct Chicago Institution.

CHICAGO, April 11.-Eight hundred angry depositors in the Globe Savings Bank met this afternoon to protest against the fellow-officers, and to devise means for rescuing, if possible, some portion of their bank's failure. An executive committee was appointed to direct legal proceedings. Ex-Governor Altgeld was frequently denounced and cries of "Lynch him!" "Send him to the penitentiary with Spalding and the rest of the gang!" came from all parts of the room.

Resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the General Assembly to the large number of bank failures that have occurred within the State during the last few months, and urging legislation for the establishment of a State banking department, to have supervision over all banking institutions of the State, and urging also the enactment of more stringent criminal laws for the punishment of defaulting bankers. Counsel for the depositors will appear in court to-morrow to institute criminal proceedings against the bank offi- practically prohibitive duty on Mexican cat- claim when a man would be at work, and

Ex-Governor Altgeld has come out in an interview and disclaimed having any connection with the Globe Bank for several years previous to his election as Gov-

President Spalding was located to-day at the clubhouse of the Calumet Heights Gun Club, near South Chicago, just across the state line in Indiana. He says he was orfrom Kathleen, Rapparee from Glen Chloe, Lady Emma from Victor Queen, Lady dered to take a rest by his physicians, and was not in hiding, as has been stated, except that he wanted to recuperate and did not wish to be disturbed. It is claimed that \$209,727. The other articles which the Mexihe has advised his friends and those in- cans propose to tax to a prohibitory point stantiany the same. "Its, we insure terested that funds and bonds of the Uni- are canned beef, pickled and salted beef, women, out we do not seek such business, versity of Illinois are all right and the insti- cured beef, tallow, bacon, hams, pickled said the manager of the Travelers'. "Our tution will not lose a cent. President Spalding, the funds and bonds of the university are not kept as part of the

According to Charles R. Spalding, son of assets of the bank. Consequently, if the bonds are intact they cannot be divided among the depositors of the bank pro rata England in 1832 as the northern boundary of when the receiver is authorized to pay the Freece, but the united influence of Austria, first installment to the creditors. The university will not be a preferred creditor, boundary was run from Surpi, on the Gulf | cording to the messages received from President Spalding, because the bonds and cash | from Delagoa Bay, Africa, after a passage

GEN. WEYLER'S MOVEMENTS. He Is Satisfied with the Operations of His Campaign.

HAVANA, April 11.-Captain General Weyler arrived at Placetas yesterday morning, accompanied by his staff. He came from Sancti Spiritus by way of Cienfuegos right finak covered by a force cantoned at | and Cruces. The civil and military authorities of the town immediately called on him, and the captain general in the course of conversation expressed himself as well satisfied with the operations of the cam-Jose Gonzales Curbelo, a naturalized

American, who has been imprisoned at Guanajay on a charge of conspiracy, has been liberated. Joseph Bofill, an Englishman, who has been imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, has been granted an order of release, and will be turned over to the British consul on the understanding that he is to leave the island

by the first steamer. Sanguilly on the Wrecked Train. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11.-General Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen recently released from a Cuban prison, was a passenger on the train wrecked near here this morning. While waiting in Cnarlotte for a north-bound train he said he thought the Allen resolution recently passed in the Senate protesting against the shooting of General Rivera, the captured Cuban commander, probably would save the latter's life, as Spain hesitated now to take any action that might be construed by the United States government as affording reason for the recognition of Cuban belligerancy. He does not think, however, that Cuba has much to expect from the McKinley administration. General Sanguilly said that while confined for two years in the cell of a Spanish prison he met with fair treatment. There were 650 other Cuban prisoners in the same building, and there were daily executions of these. He did not make known his plans, but is on his way to New York, accompanied by

Philippine Rebels Surrender.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Spanish Minister De Lome to-day received advices that 10,803 rebels in the Philippine islands have surrendered. Aside from a few marauders in the province of Nueva Reija the remainder of the islands are quiet. This surrender the minister regards as practically settling the rebellion.

Major Sandoval, the emissary sent by General Weyler to the Spanish minister here, is in the city. His mission is said to be similar to that of a number of other Spanish officials who have come to Washington city within the past year to bear reorts on current events in Cuba. Minister De Lome says there is no significance attaching to the visit, and that there is nothing in it in which the public is inter-

APPROPRIATIONS TO COLLEGES. A Matter Which Comes Directly Home to Taxpayers.

Journal of Hanover College. The Legislature of Indiana at the session ust closed made the following appropriations: State University, \$5,000; State Normal. \$10,000; Purdue University, \$18,500, a made no effort to defeat these appropriations. A president of one of the state colleges bitterly complained, that an indirect result of the struggle, of which the "Geetbill was the occasion, would be the defeat of any considerable appropriation for his institution. No doubt he was right in this opinion; and the nonstate men have no regrets as to this indirect consequence of their work. Nevertheless, be it undertood that they confined themselves to efforts to secure a fair State Board of Education, and a fair legislation as to life li-But the time has come for the people of

Indiana to speak plainly on the subject of these appropriations. We do so here, not as the mouthpiece of a college, but as citizens and taxpayers. The solicitation of against it with prayerful vigilance. these special appropriations from the Legisature this year was a gross breach of faith, according to the best information to be had on the subject. When two years ago a law was passed, providing for a tax for the benefit of these state colleges, both the Legislature and the public unquestionably understood that this would bring to an end all requests hereafter from this quarter for specific appropriations. Nothing save some tremendous calamity, such as the destruction of buildings on an extensive scale by fire, could have made their request for specific appropriations other than a gross ! breach of faith.

In fact, what their friends have said publicly in justification of their course really concedes the wrong of it. In the House the breach of faith was openly and repeatedly charged, and in words so strong and burning that the like has seldom been heard in legislative debate. To this, the response made was the very weak retort, that though the Nicholson liquor bill was supposed to cover all needed legislation on that subject, yet its author was there again seeking additions to it. Such a reply is a confession of guilt. In the public press he president of the State Normal defended this new raid on the treasury, by the plea that his institution did not get by the tax as much as it had asked. Feeble as is this defense, even this has been shown in the public press, by a man of well known standing and ability, not to be true.

The total amount of these appropriations is not large. The important thing is the a few minutes and as Bryan turned to leave principle at stake. The precedent is now set, and it threatens to be followed at every session of the Legislature. The educational lobby, notorious for its greed and persistence, will hereafter not be conspicuous by t absence, as was hoped when the tax was evied for the state educational instituions; but by its presence and its demand for ever increasing specific appropriations. Even Vincennes "University," left in the urch this time, will be back again in two ears, hungrier than heretofore. People who are not familiar with legislaures wonder how appropriations under such circumstances can be obtained. Probably the great majority of the members of the two houses were convinced that they | black hurrying after a doctor? He would should not be made, and apart from other | most likely shoot and investigate after-

against them. How was the thing man- corner a coward." ened, until this year one man rose in his place and denounced this work in open

We are not sorry, on the whole, that these appropriations have been demanded and se- The Late Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton cured. This yet was needed, perhaps, in order to awaken the people to the situation as to these state institutions and the part which they have arrogated to themselves | ing the body of the late General Joseph S. in public affairs. The nonstate college Fullerton, of St. Louis, arrived here, actreatment they had received at the hands | men, no doubt, have the sympathy of the of C. W. Spalding, its president, and his public in their struggle for fairness. But if this were the whole grievance it might be lerton, of St. Louis; Miss Madge Fullerton, hard to get the whole people to show their of Washington, D. C., and the only daughrescuing, if possible, some portion of their sympathy in the only practical way that ter of the deceased, a child nine years ord; savings, which had been tied up by the can be effective for deliverance—that is, by General Stanley, of Washington, and Gentheir votes. But these appropriations touch | eral H. V. Boynton. Hon. W. P. Hucksthe pockets of the people. Taxation for the | ford, secretary of the senate military comstate colleges is not cheerfully borne at | mittee, came on the same train. After the best. Just now, when all taxation is so funeral services, conducted by Rev. W. C. much feit, such a breach of faith as this | Stinson, in the First Presbyterian Church, can hardly do otherwise than awaken a re-sentment that will be effective at the polls. the body was buried in the cemetery here.

MEXICO WILL RETALIATE.

Prohibitive Tariff to Be Imposed on United States Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 11 .- The Times-Herald's semi-official report from the city of Mexico to the effect that a rataliatery tariff bill is this week. It is stated that in view of the cans will place a prohibitive duty on Amerarticles of export to Mexico. Last year the United States to Mexico, and this num-Mexico are also large, having amounted women sustaining traumatic injuries are pork, mutton, imitation butter, oleo oil, poultry and game and other provisions.

BERI BERI ON BOARD One Sailor Dead and the Captain Laid | much along this line.

Up with It.

NEW YORK, April 11 .- The four-masted ship Jeannette Francois arrived this morning of fifty-one days, with Captain Bleeker suffering from beri beri. He contracted the disease soon after leaving Delagoa Bay and was laid up in his room for over six weeks. The captain's condition, while not serious, will necessitate his removal to the hospital. There was one death on board during the voyage. On March 24 Emanuel Nordman. a Norwegian seaman, aged thirty, died of beri beri and was buried at sea.

Movements of Steamers. LIVERPOOL, April 11.-Arrived: Cufic,

from New York. Sailed: Penniand, for LONDON, April 11.-Arrived: Montana, from Baltimere. Sailed: Georgian, for New

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.-Sailed: Cam-

HAVRE, April 11.-Arrived: La Touraine, from New York. BRYAN'S DISEASE.

pania, from Liverpool, for New Yorw.

It Is One That Afflicts Many Young Men of the Day.

Kansas City Journal. Mr. Bryan is ordinarily considered an entirely healthy man. Such, however, is not the case. He is suffering from an acute attack of a disease which is altogether too common among the men of the day. A large part of the teaching of the time is to the effect that no young man is successful unless he holds political office. If a young man leaves the East and goes West and is not sent to Congress by his Western onstituency, his old Eastern neighbors conclude that he has not been particularly successful. The first thing a young man is supposed to desire when he comes out of college or a law school is an office, and the last thing that he reaches for before he falls into the grave is political prefer-No matter how much such preferment a

man gets he never gets enough. The more greater the chances are that he will be a candidate again. This does not relate to men who are candidates because they ought to be and will continue to hold office practically all their lives because they are competent to hold office, and because they deserve the name of statesmen, and because their services are needed by the people, but it applies rather to those young men who rarely get beyond the period of

The diseased condition of the mind on account of which it cannot endure quiet and obscurity, but must have a relation to society where its proprietor in his most exclusively personal capacity is constantly on parade, readers the sufferer first useless to seciety, then a nuisance to society, and after that too often a hopeless all-around

The place of all others in the United States where people with this disease are seen in greatest numbers is on Broadway in the city of New York, between Fourteenth street and Forty-fifth street. On any pleasant afternoon an observer of street may see a great number of men walking aimlessly up and down who will remind them strikingly of Mr. Bryan, not only in appearance but in action. They are the cheap actors of the metropolis, or rather a certain class of cheap actors who are in the metropolis. The actual working actors in the metropolis, of all grades, are never particularly noticeable on the streets. They treat their business as a business and are glad enough to be alone and be let alone whenever their duties do not require them to be in public. But the men who claim to be actors and who act once awhile, but whose sole aim in life is to be seen personally, and whose personal vanity total of \$33,599. The nonstate college men | led them to the stage, but prevents them from being useful on the stage, are the men who are seen airing themselves like peacocks in the sunshine, strutting, straddling and fluttering up and down the Rialto

where observers are most plentiful. Like one of these cheap actors Mr. Bryan yould far rather be a defeated candidate on the wrong side than be on the right side and not be a candidate. He would rather be right than be President. any day prefer publicity and notoriety and parade to a modest life, no matter how honorable and dignified. The man who has this disease can hear : call to speak when no one has called, and he takes the beatings of his own heart to be invitations to candidacy. This is a fearful disease and young men should guard

An Indiana Ghost. Cannelton Enquirer.

For sometime past this town has been

infested with night prowlers whom superstitious people have sometimes taken for ghosts. Of course, the more intelligent people hoot at the idea of anything supernatural in the affair, but even intelligence is no preventive of cold chills under certain circumstances. The apparition is generally in the shape of a woman draped in black The height of the woman is variously estimated, probably according to the amount of scare, some placing it at six feet and over. What was at first a joke has come be a serious matter. Women do not dare to sit out at night, and the children become panic-stricken even in daylight. Last week it was reported that a man was lurking about the outhouses at the public school buildings and had chased several of the children. Search failed to reveal the man, but the children were positive. The effect of these things on the nervous systems of the children is a serious matter. Different theories are advanced to account for the occurrences. The most generally accepted is that it is some weakminded person who has a fancy for wandering about at night. There is also good ground to belive that persons who are not crazy, but vicious, are taking advantage of the ghost idea to wreak a little petty spite. In either case, it is time there was a stop put to this matter. If the ghost is a crazy person it should be confined. If the disturber of the peace is not crazy and irre-

sponsible, we can think of no punishment

so fitting as twenty lashes well laid on the

bare back. The law, however, will not justify this salutary proceeding, but he can be arrested, find for disturbing the peace,

and exposed to the just ridicule of those so

Laying aside the strain on nerves, there

s imminent danger that some one will be

killed by this foolishness. Open expres-

sions are made by certain persons that the

ghost will get shot if he bothers them on

the streets. Suppose one of these "loaded"

persons should meet some one dressed in

unfortunate as to be his fellow-citizens.

entangling alliances would have voted wards. Some great statesman says "never aged? The answer is, by two agencies. One | make that identical mistake one of these was by combination with other interests | nights, and become a ghost sure enough. that were also seeking appropriations. One Extra police should be enrolled secretly speaker in the debate said that "the combi- and the matter sifted thoroughly. To allow nation" which was made to carry these | the present condition of affairs to continue appropriations was "the most disgraceful is a reproach on the intelligence of the The other agency used was pressure on in- days of Salem witchcraft, but we want to dividual members. Of persuasive methods, | wake up and put an end to this nonsense. were lightly left to disuse. Members also many uneasy spirits will be set at rest and were, as in previous Legislatures, threat- will walk by the light of the moon no more.

OBITUARY.

Buried at Chillicothe.

CHILLICOTHE, O., April 11.-This morncompanied by his brother Humphrey Ful-

RESTRICT POLICIES FOR WOMEN.

Reason Accident Companies Do Not Consider Them Good Risks. Chicago Tribune.

The difficulty experienced by women in obtaining an accident poncy has often seemed to them a problem. The reasons for the state of affairs in existence seemed Washington special says: The framers of far to seek. They are not so unicuit to the Dingley bill are much interested in a find, nowever, as may appear. Here is what officials of several companies say of the matter:

"No; we do not consider women good to be introduced in the Mexican Congress | risks, said one of the omcials of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, "and we do not care to insure them. 'I ney put in a tle provided by the Dingley bill the Mexi- they never get out until we stop the payments. Take the case of a sprained ankie. A man would take canes and nobble out ican hogs and packing house products, weeks before a woman would consider herwhich comprise one of our most important | seif able to bear ner weight on ner ankle. "Women are more hazardous than men. 17,450 hogs, valued at \$205,807, were sent from I don't knew that the dress is particularly against them. They are women. Unfortuber comprised almost all of our live-nog | natery for women, the insurance companies exportations. The total number exported to | have found them such bad risks that they all countries was 21,0%, and their total value | are restricted. This restriction is based was \$227,257. Our exportations of lard to on statistics. It has been determined that

policies are written according to busines time and income. The business woman is so recent a figure in the workaday world that we are nardly prepared to cater to her. It may come, and probably will in time, but just at present we do not do

"Well, I can't say that women are given such liberal policies as we can write for men, and it's a little more expensive, too. The premium or cost is determined by the income you are receiving. An accident policy is supposed to make your loss of business time only. For the policy a man would pay \$20 a year a woman is charged \$25. We do not issue the combination poncy to women, nor do we pay them double they are injured while riding in a public conveyance, as we do with men. Wemen are not prepared to take care of themselves. and they cannot meet an emergency so readily, you know. But, with these few restrictions, we consider women as good risks as men. At any rate the company has begun writing accident insurance for

"Welk yes; we write policies for women, said an omcial of the United States Casualty Company, "a kind of policy. Since '96 we have changed our policies and restricted them for women. There was a demand for accident insurance among bicycle riders. Well, you know, the skirts get caught very often; then women, as a class are rather unreasonable. They expect to stay home with the slightest kind of a fail. Only the other day one of our women policy holders was in here. She is a solicitor for a leading publishing house and works among the four hundred and the Fifth-avenue swells. She fell from wheel and was laid up ten weeks. We paid her \$250. She had one of our old-style policies. Within six months she came back, and said that she had fallen again and was so lame that she was obliged to hire a cab to attend to her work, and wanted

demnity. "Well, no man who was able to attend to his work would expect us to pay him indemnity. Now we only pay \$15 a week to women, no matter what their income, and rstrict them to \$3,000. O, yes, a man can take out \$50 if he wants to, but women

cannot Hoist with His Own Petard.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. St. Peter-What name? Candidate - Dingley, sir; Dingley, of St. Peter-What can we do for you, Mr.

"I want to get in." "Didn't you notice the poster on the fence? Candidates applying for entrance after the tenth day of the month will be obliged to lay over until the first of the

following month. "But couldn't you date my admission card back to the 10th?" "No. Mr. Dingley; the 'retrospective clause' doesn't work in this vicinity-good

morning, sir. Congressman's Daughter Killed. BALTIMORE, April 11 .- Hortense Rogers McIntire, the seven-year-old daughter of Congressman W. W. McIntire, was killed yesterday while riding a bicycle. The little girl, who was a novice on the wheel, was practicing on Calvert street, near Mount Royal avenue, a short distance from her ome, when she fell in front of a wagon, loaded with lumber. Before the horses could be stopped the wheels passed over the little unfortunate, causing injuries

which resulted in her death half an hour

Coal Mines to Be Resurrected. HAZELTON, Pa., April 11.-G. B. Markle & Co. will begin active work to-morrow at the Ebervale and Harleigh mines, which were drowned out nearly fifteen years ago and to recover which the famous Jeddo tunnel was driven. It is the intention of the company to strip the veins between Harleigh and Ebervale, and when opened this will make the largest stripping in the country. As soon as the necessary excavations can be made there will be twenty

years' work available for about 1,000 men.

Jack Cox Gets His Quietus.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 11 .- A

shooting affray occurred this morning at

McElroy's Hall, Altman, Col., in which Jack Cox instantly killed Bob Daly, and wounded Harry Miner and Sam Loshey and was then shot fataily. After killing Daly Cox ran into the street, where he met Town Marshal O'Brien, at whom he fired, The marshal returned the fire, shooting Cox, who now lies at the hospital in a dying condition. The shooting grew out of a quarrel over a gambling table

Good Man for the Place. Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. W. J. Bryan is to be a judge at an oratorical contest in Emporia, Kan. As

judge of Kansas oratory it would be hard

to secure a better man. Warming. Glanders-It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm.

Gazlay-That is very true. I remember a

thirty-day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month. Considerate.

Washington Post. Out of respect to his Rushville neighbors Hon. "Jack" Gowdy will not submit his whiskers to the Van Dyke operation until



National Tube Works WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Wates

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Vives, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings. Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs. Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Witnesses Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Sol. Cer. White and Colored Wipmg Waste, and all other plies used in connect on with ural Gas Supplies a specialty.
Steam-heating Apparat is be
Public Buildings Store rooms,
Mills, Shops, Pactories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses,
etc. Cut and Thread to or let any size Wie ight-iron Pipe, from 12 inches

Knight & Jillson,

A PENNSYLVANIA SE